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Agent Of The C.I.A.

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AGENT OF THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Introduction

There are strong indications, which should not be overlooked, in the contemporary history of Iraq. The struggle which the national and progressive forces have waged for liberation and independence was hard, obstinate while extending from the beginnings of the twentieth century up to now. These forces have recorded brilliant victories which had a constant impact on the liberation movement all over the world. They also had their setbacks which were not, in their general consequences, more than pauses by which struggling masses were inspired to gain steadfastness and challenging drive.

The 17th July 68 Revolution was a real expression of the aspirations of the Iraqi people's forces which were fighting for liberation and national independence. These forces offered tremendous sacrifices for attaining their objectives in building a unified, democratic and socialist society. The most prominent feature of their revolution, therefore, was that as much as it realised gains for the masses of the people, it stood in the face of all dubious and hired forces to disarm them of all their treasons and connections.

Mullah Mustapha Barazani is one of those who betrayed their peoples and all national and patriotic values. He put himself in the service of foreign and enemy interests as a result of a deep-rooted sadistic tendency and a combination of complex historical and personal factors which have in the end formed his bloodthirsty personality.

The documents which we will expose in this pamphlet will dispense with the need for any talk about Mullah Mustapha Barazani's collaboration and association with the British Intelligence at the start and with the C.I.A. in the later period.

The final diagnosis of Mullah Barazani will remain bound up with his direct relation with the C.I.A. and what this relation means in the conditions of the intense struggle which the peoples, loving peace and liberation, undertake against colonisation and American imperialism and its ally, zionism.

Historical View

The end of first world war and the preparation for the second was a period characterised by being critical and complicated to the utmost. During that period the Iraqi people and its national forces struggled valiantly, making a great number of sacrifices in order to solidify national independence and possess the free will for self-determination, while imperialist forces and agents inside the country were trying their best to maintain backwardness and continue exploiting and draining the riches of the country in the interest of monopolistic establishments.

The 1920 revolution made a big victory in its challenge to the British occupying forces and its rejection of imperialist subjugation which the imperialists tried to impose on the masses in Iraq. The firm and brave stands of liberation forces went on in the form of dual, triple and sometimes quadruple fight against imperialism, its agents, reactionaries and the tribalism which was rampant in the Iraqi society, having been inherited from the ages of foreign domination.

While the fight against foreign subjugation and domination was getting more intense, certain groups and individuals were trying to rise prominent on the scene of events, exploiting temporary circumstances and benefiting from the factors of disentegration and corruption that were prevalent in the country. At the same time, those individuals were resorting to some rough ways which they thought could protect them when they were endangered such as terror, plundering and looting and perpetration of atrocities which were some of the means that were available to them. Mullah Mustapha Barazani emerged as an experienced force in that field and in a

short time he was at the head of a group of highway — men and terrorists to proclaim himself as its leader.

The froties witnessed the apex of oppression and lawlessness which Mullah Mustapha was very adept at. To the operations led personally by Barazani against peaceful citizens hundreds of victims fell. The Iraqi people had to exert a great deal of its efforts and energies to quench that state of anarchy. Mullah Mustapha, along with the majority of his followers, had to leave Iraq and save themselves from the wrath of the masses and the faithfull powers.

Security departments and the police force had recorded thousands of cases of atrocities committed by the defeated gang under Barazani's command. The repercussions of those acts were remembered for a long time by our Kurdish people which was fighting side by side with the natianalist movement for liberation and democracy. But any success they could have achieved in that respect was exploited by Mullah Mustapha to claim it for himself in the greatest blackmail operation in the history of nationalist struggle. He went about this by means and practices deeply roooted in crime, terror, maneuvering and side-tracking the objectives through immoral means.

The Terrorist . . . a National Leader

In the history of national libration movements there are many examples of blackmail and political plunder. But the most interesting of these and perhaps the most cynical is that which Mullah Mustapha Barazani represented. He was able during the thirties and forties of this century, by exploiting certain local conditions in purely criminal ways and means, to put himself in the foreground of the Kurdish liberation movement. From that position he made himself available to the imperialist powers which had the supremacy of action in the affairs of Iraq. The British Intelligence service took advantage of him so he was employed in a number of tasks which it found necessary for the perpetuation of its interests in the country. From this angle one could explain the significance of his actions against the previous authorities, for he was there to give them justification for tightening their grip on the national movement whenever there were signs of

its victory. One could also explain by this the liquidation of all Kurdish national forces and his monopoly of the leadership which was nothing in fact but a kind of hateful dictatorial and tribal practices against the Kurdish citizens. As a natural consequence to all the services rendered by Barazani to his masters in the British Intelligence service, the latter played its role in giving false and misleading publicity about him with a view to consecrating his leadership and buttressing his individual domination over the Kurds. At the same time, the imperialist press was singing his praises in order to give a shining image of his deceptive leadership.

In this way the terrorist was transformed into a leader fighting for freedom. The picture was an ugly caricature as it was ridiculous . . . but its outer frame was flamboyant as a result of camouflage and intense propaganda . . for this reason it was able to tempt many into believing in it. It required some time to have it uncovered and a power to shatter it and bring to end the deceit implied in it.

Double Agent

Apparently the desire for leadership had abetted the appetite of the hard-care terrorist. He, therefore, entered into a bigger game by which he was dreaming to gain a great deal of domination to satisfy his blood-thirsty nature. He tried to come under many international umbrellas where he gave open and disguised services to imperialist powers and the Zionist movement at the expense of the Iraqi people which was struggling for its goals in liberation and peace. He did what he did also at the expense of all liberation forces in the world which never stop making sacrifices to get rid of imperialist domination and to exercise their legal rights in independence and national liberation, and also at the expense of the Iraqi Kurdish citizens who realised all their valid aspirations in autonomy, granted to them by the Iraqi government on 11th March 1974. It was therefore necessary for the terrorist and agent to move with doubled power, backed and aided by his masters in the central Intelligence Agency.

In Detail . . . Why?

The 17th July Revolution, under the leadership of the Arab Baath Socialist Party, exerted the utmost and most sincere efforts to solve the Kurdish question in a peaceful and democratic way which would realise for the Iraqi Kurdish citizens all their aspirations within the framework of national unity. It, therefore, carried out in this field and since its inception on 17th July 1968, numerous achievements with a view to attaining the settlement hoped for. It established The Sulaimaniyah University and the Kurdish Scientific Academy. It recognised the Kurdish cultural and linguistic rights and issued the Governorate Law which ensures decentralisation for local administrations. It also created Duhok governorate in addition to various other achievements of progressive and democratic nature. All these have been in harmony with the principled stand of the party and the revolution vis-a-vis the Kurdish issue. These measures were crowned by the 11th March proclamation issued in 1970 when a page of Iraq's history was turned so that a new one could be opened in which would flourish all the conditions of love, peace and brotherhood among the people of Iraq. That proclamation embodied all the aspirations of the Kurdish citizens in clear legislative and legal formulas on the way to autonomy. The latter was fixed to take place after four years of the date of the proclamation.

This action did not actually please Mullah Mustapha Barazani who tried all ways and means to obstruct the implementation of the proclamation and stop the efforts aiming at the realisation of autonomy. He practised many forms of blackmail which were perhaps unique. The citizens paid the price of their lives and possessions. All the while, the revolution's authorities and its leading party were resorting to self-restraint in order to safeguard innocent lives and to guard the country against the dangers of fratricide. But Barazani did not respond positively to this and decided, instead, to stand in the face of the revolution, after receiving directives to do so when he felt that the date for announcing the autonomy was getting nearer and nearer and that the Iraqi government was true to its word and

would not postpone its determination to establish autonomy for the Kurdish citizens in the North of Iraq.

The Documents . . . The Treason

On 11th March Mr. Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr, the president of the Iraqi Republic announced the decision of the Revolution command Council to have the autonomy applied. The relevant Law was promulgated and everything became an actual fact, above suspicion and irrefulable. The Kurdish masses met the great event with acclamation and expressed their sentiments by cables to the Leodership of the Party and the Revolution in support of the decision. They pledged to refend that great gain of which they had dreamed for such a long time. This was not agreeable to Barazani who started a wave of criminal acts that threatened the security of the majority of Kurdish citizens. In all such acts he was assuming the role of the hired agent to the central Intelligence Agency which was seeing in Iraq and its revolutionary government a threat to American interests in the whole area, especially after the imperialist and monopolistic interests which exploited its riches for so many years, were totally hit by the nationalisation of the oil companies in Iraq.

The documents which we posses and which were published by world press have put Barazani in the black list. They have also put an end to all the myths and lies which were woven about him, investing him with virtues which were far from applicable to him. The purpose of revealing these documents is to warn national liberation movement to practice the utmost degree of caution with regard to penetration aid blackmailing operations practised by imperialist intelligence services and their recruitment of agents and mercenaries.

These doucents are direct incrimenation of Barazani

1. First document

The weekly review, AL-AHAD, of Beirut, in its issue of 10/8/1969, mentioned that Mullah Mustapha Barazani had welcomed two American officers in August 1969. Those officers who were General Anton Devery Hunter and Kohon Perkens,

belonged to the Cento. They came by a special American plane which landed near the headquarters of the Mullah. After long discussions, the two officers left, but within two days Perkens came back accompanied by four other Americans to sign a secret agreement whereby the Mullah received 14 million American dollars.

The secret agreement included the following:

1. To take care not to let the Kurdish insurgents and those coming from Iran, Turkey or Syria or other regions where there are Kurds, know the subject of American assistance to the Kurdish insurgency even when they reach high positions in the movement.

2. The aim of the insurgency, led by Mullah Mustapha Barazani, should be the overthrow of the Baath regime which is against America.

3. After the overthrow of the Baathist rule, the continuation of the (Revolution) or its discontinuation will be decided by order from the USA.

4. The insurgent movement should not undertake any act contravening with the directives of the USA.

5. No link or contact at present or in the future should take place between the Kurdish movement and the Soviet Union. The movement should be the direct enemy of communism and in support of the "free democratic system" as termed by the agreement.

6. All doors should be closed in the face of the communists' joining the ranks of the movement. The latter should never protect them.

7. The rejection of all (Russian) suggestions to give assistance and the information of the American government of this immediately.

8. As the movement becomes stronger, American assistance will be increased.

9. The American government is free to decide the volume of the assistance. It is also free to reject any claim to the effect that the assistance is small. The assistance of the USA will be two sided: financial and military.

10. Bills of spending the assistance allocations should be sent annually to the American government supported by documents verifying the ways in which they were spent.

11. The American government will receive the assistance money back after the end of the movement, treated as long term loans at 2% interest. If no deviation from the protocol should take place the aid may take the form of grants. The American government is free to treat these aids as grants or loans and nobody shall have the right to interfere in the matter.

12. The American government considers Mullah Mustapha Barazani the first man responsible for the movement and it accepts his objections only.

13. In case Mullah Mustapha obtains autonomy from the Iraqi government, his stand will be in accordance with what is required by America and the requirements of its policy in relation to the area.

2. Second document

The American journalist "Jack Anderson" wrote in the "Washington Post" on 17/9/1972 that "the chief of the Israeli intelligence, General Zli Zanrir, visited, once at least the leader of the Kurdish insurgents, Mullah Mustapha, at Hajji Umran, the headquarters of the Kurdish chief in the North of Iraq.

Anderson quoted from a document by the CIA that an Israeli agent used to visit Mullah Mustapha every month giving him fifty thousand dollars and then leaves.

Anderson justifies what he said by adding that "the aim of the 'Israelis' in their contact with the Kurdish insurgents is to instigate the Kurds and create problems for the Iraqi government which is the enemy of Israel".

3. Third document

On March 10, 1975, just after four days of signing the March agreement between Iraq and Iran, and the defeat of the rebels before the Iraqi Army, the CIA received, in its command in the Middle East area, a telegram from Mullah Mustapha in which it was said "we appeal to you and to the government of the USA to intervens in accordance with your promises and not abandon an ally..."

4. Fourth document

The American "Herald Tribune" wrote in its issue of 3/11/1975, under the title "The CIA supplies the Kurdish insurgents with arms". "An authorised spokesman of the CIA declared yesterday that the Agency had supplied the Kurdish insurgents in 1972, with arms and ammunition amounting to millions of dollars. The weapons, which were Soviet and Chinese made, were delivered on the orders of Nixon to give aid to the Kurdish insurgents in May 1972. The Kurdish rebels, led by Mullah Mustapha, were fighting the Iraqi government forces along the Iraqi border with Iran. It was hoped that by supplying the rebels with rifles and heavy armament, Iraq would be occupied by its internal problems for a long period.

The source went on to say "the delivery of arms was made in spite of the opposition of the foreign ministry. The national security council was also not asked to approve that plan, as it is the competent authority to approve such activities. It was said that the order to the CIA to prepare and deliver the arms was given by Nixon through Henry Kissenger, his adviser on national security matters. This took place immediately after the Moscow Summit meeting in 1972, in order to make life difficult for Iraq which, as said by him, was subject to communism.

The subject of arms supplies to the Kurdish insurgents was raised with Kissinger after the joint meeting of the Congress to look into the covert and unknown operations of the CIA. Kissinger did not mention anything regarding arming the Kurdish insurgents but he confirmed that all the covert activities of the agency during the seven years he spent in the government were approved by the two Presidents (Nixon and Ford) personally.

The legal experts — who know the National Security Law of 1947, according to which the CIA was formed, said that the Kurdish operations by the Agency did not reach the point of contravening with the law of its establishment. They added that the council, through its sub-committee called "the Committee of forty", was given the responsibility for approving covert espionage operataions and military activities in order to prevent the agency from initiating such adventures all alone. But

they said, however, that the President, in accordance with his constitutional powers related to the administration of foreign affairs, could, from the legal point of view, bypass that "advisory" body and directly issue such orders to the CIA.

5. Fifth document

The American journal, Christian Science Monitor, published on 10/11/1975, a report written by Dana Adams Schmidt dealing with the secret visit which Mullah Mustapha Barazani paid to the USA. It lasted fifty one days, from 5th September to 26th October 1975. The report contained the following:

"Mullah Mustapha whose insurrection Iraq had quenched and who was brought secretly last month to the USA by the CIA and had a general medical check-up and was also taken on a tour in which he saw many parts of the US, was kept in complete isolation in the US. He was then taken back to Iran in consequence of his protest.

The meeting held between the Mullah and Mr. Joseph Sisco, Under Secretary of State, took place at a house in Maclain Wood, in the State of Virginia, near the centre of the CIA. He stayed there under the protection of a number of CIA agents. The request of the Mullah in that meeting was to have his stay in the US extended. He enquired whether he could go to Switzerland or to Sweden instead of back to Iran but he was told that he had to go to Iran first.

The central sources in Washington mentioned that Senator "Henry Jackson" and the CIA had confirmed that the Mullah would have received generous hospitality had he been allowed to stay in America.

According to sources from which information about the Mullah's visit was obtained, Sisco had confirmed to him that the USA did not know anything about the agreement between Iraq and Iran before that agreement took place. He also told him that the Amreicans felt indebted to the leader of the insurrection and in their opinion his trip to America to have a complete check-up would repay that debt.

6. Sixth document

The American "Herald Tribune" wrote in its international edition on 29 and

30/11/1975 that "Mullah Mustapha was treated recently in the USA during in unannounced visit which lasted 51-day. The visit, which ended on 26th November, was under the auspices of the CIA, according to responsible sources. It is said that the agents of the CIA had accompanied the leader of the guerrilla to "Mayo Clinic" Hospital in Rochester, Minosota, where he was treated from an unannounced illness. Then they took him in a number of tours which included the visit of some national parks and some monuments on the western coast and in Washington. "The only contact about which news was available between the Mullah and a major responsible American figure during his stay in the USA, was a meeting held, two days before his departure from the USA, with Under Secreary of State "Joseph Sisco" which lasted 45 minutes. It took place at a secluded house surrounded by trees in the North of the State of Virginia." "A responsible American described the visit as "sentimental" and said that Barazani did not demand anything from Mr. Sisco". "Responsible persons in the CIA denied that they exerted any pressure on the Mullah. They added that he was free to make any contacts he wanted".

It is said that Barazani wanted to get in touch with "Henry Kissinger" the secretary of State and Senator Henry Jackson, one of the most fanatic supporters of the Zionist movement in the USA. It was the latter who insisted on opening the doors of emigration for the Soviet Jews as a condition for granting the Soviet Union most favoured State status in the commerciol field.

The third person whom Barazani wanted to contact was George Meany, the labour leader notorious for his Zionist loyalties.

7. Seventh document

The New York Times published on 26/1/1976, what the American House of Representative had disclosed and which the special committee charged with investigating the activities of the CIA, had prepared. In that report it was mentioned that "according to directives from ex-president Nixon, the CIA supplied the Kurdish insurgents with huge quantities of Soviet and Chinese weapons and ammuni-

tion. The report explained that Mullah Mustafa expressed his gratitude to Kissinger by presenting him with three valuable carpets in addition to a precious pearl necklace for his wife on the occasion of their marriage.

8. Eighth document

The New York Times published on 5/2/1976 an article by William Saffir who was specialised in speech writing for President Nixon. In it was the following part of the repor of Pike's committee, still considered secret, which raises a special problem for the white House. There is a shameful act for which President Ford is responsible and that is the betrayal of the "Kurdish people". When ex-President Nixon visited the Middle East in 1972, he was asked to give assistance to the Kurdish insurgents in order to make life difficult for the "enemy" Iraq. The USA agreed to this and charged the Treasury Secretary John Connally to make the necessary arrangements. The Kurdish secessionists are capable of tying down the Iraqi army. When the October 1973 War broke out, the Kurdish insurgents wanted to stage an attack to attain their freedom. But Kissinger ordered the Chief of the CIA, William Colby to send the following message to the Kurdish insurgents:

"We do not advise you to stage a military attack which another government had recommended that you do." The Pike committee says that the other government means "Israel".

9. Ninth document

The British Sunday Times wrote an article on 15th Feb. 1967 dealing with the report prepared by the intelligence committee of the American House of Representative in respect of the relation between the CIA and Mullah Mustapha Barazani. The article contained the following points:

a. That the 1974 horrible war (as described by the report) between Iraq and the Kurdish insurgents, would not have taken place without the backing of the White House.

b. Last year, "General Barazani?" told John Stethatus of the Sunday Times that he was relying on American help and unconditional support.

c. The report states that the "Self-confidence of Kurdish insurgents and especially from 1972 was fundamentally boosted by the White House. For the first time special proposals were prepared to the effect that the USA takes charge to help in building the "Kurdish army?" "In 1970, and in 1971".

d. Nixon approved this and the CIA provided the Kurdish insurgents with 16 million dollars (about 7 million pounds sterling). The decision was taken in the complete secrecy characterising most of Kissinger's activities, as his critics complain. It was supposed, he report goes on, "That covert external activities were subject to the approval of the committee of forty invested with the highest powers and composed of senior government officials. But Dr. Kissinger used the group . . . as a rubber stamp", according to the description of the report. Therefore, he used to give the members a summary of the plan in one paragraph for endorsement.

e. The report states "the socialist Baath Regime in Iraq threatens insigation for revolution". It goes on to say "therefore, by reinforcing the Kurdish insurgents, we shall be able to keep Iraq backward and obtain a winning card for bargaining when the need comes . . . "

f. The report says that Mullah Mustapha had confidence in the USA, so much so that he confirmed that if his case would succeed "he would be ready to be the fifty first state".

g. According to the report, the CIA was referring to the Kurdish insurgents simply as "playing cards".

h. The note describes the Kurdish insurgents as being an "instrument unique in its usefulness, weakening the power of Iraq and its capabilities which are directed toward extremism and international adventure??

10. Tenth documents

Which "is one of the documents discussed by the American congress in relation to the CIA" In this document there is the following:

"The President and Dr. Kissinger did not want our clients, the Kurdish insurgents, to have superiority, but they preferred, instead, that those insurgents

should continue at the level of battles which would put a drain on the resources of the country concerned. But this policy of ours was not intimated to our clients who were getting encouragement to go on fighting, Our plan, through covert activity, was cynical."

The document goes on to say, "In any case, the cynicism on the part of the USA, did not stop at that. In spite of the direct demands by the leader of the insurgents and by the chief of the CIA in the area, forwed to the President and Dr. Kissinger, the USA, refused to give assistance later".

In page 462, of the report submitted to the Congress, it is mentioned that "the chief of that community of the population had declared on many occasions that he had full confidence in the USA, and that he had no confidence in any other super power." And he confirmed that "should his cass come to success, he would be ready to be "the fifty first state." In addition to that, his admiration of Dr. Kissinger was expressed on two occasions, the first when he sent three carpets and the second, after the marriage of Dr. Kissinger, when he sent a necklace of gold and pearls on 20th May 174 with a note to Brent Skan and Kronet explaining the necessity for treating the two gifts as secret and "as you know, the relations between the government and the nationalist community are very delicate and were greatly emphasised as such. Therefore, the delivery to Dr. Kissinger of these gifts should likewise be stressed as confidential."

Concluding Words

In the whole world and from time immemorial, the fight for rebellion has been acquiring appreciation and respect. Also, Treason and agency for foreign powers have always met with disgust and contempt. This human code has not changed because realities are eternal and reject all attempts at distortion and counterfeit.

In this light was the reality which these documents have exposed. Mullah Mustapha Barazani was not in actuality and in his practices anything but a traitor of his country, and an agent who pawned his fate with the will of a state in enmity with the aspirations and hopes of the peoples for liberation and soverignty. He has, thereby, condemned himself, as his people has condemned him, to a final downfall, once and for all.

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